

# THE NEW FOULARD SILK GOWNS FOR SUMMER

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dotted  
designs  
or  
flower  
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of  
darker  
velvet

**A**MONG the prettiest of the spring fashion exhibits are the new fouldard silk gowns.

They are daintily dotted, or flowered or figured, and trimmed with a delicate touch of lace. When designed for afternoon reception wear, they are sometimes elaborately appliqued in lace. Many are made up as shirt waist suits over a thin lining of china silk or of the less expensive lawn.

Again, they are made with a drop skirt and edged with ruffles and flounces. Frequently, too, a tailored effect is attained by buttoned strappings of the silk, and not a few of the fouldard gowns are made with a tailored jacket in coat effect quite like a heavy cloth gown. The jacket is very open in front. The sleeves are short and oftentimes slashed to display a charming shirt waist of silk or chiffon beneath.

As for the colors, a background of blue or black with white figures, or a white background with blue or black figures are the styles that prevail. The velvet that forms the girdle, or the fancy buttons used in trimming, may be of a darker shade than the gown material, but they must be of the same general color. The only variation is in the lace. This must be accepted in its own color. Even the hat, itself done all in one color, matches the gown.

The first of the pretty gowns on this page, a white satin fouldard strewn with black diamond-shaped dots, is particularly stylish. The heavy white lace set on the bodice is continued in a panel directly down the front of the skirt. The deep cuffs are also of the same lace. The loose bodice is laid in deep two-inch

tucks, which slope toward the front and are lifted in back to meet in points. The skirt is cut in the new shape, very tight to below the knees, where it flares full and wide. It has two double tucks laid in lines parallel to those of the waist tucks, sloping in front and lifted in back to form the graduated flounce effect. The bottom of the skirt is laid in three more of the tucks.

A demure little gown is of white satin fouldard relieved by a tiny brown flower. This is made very elaborately and with much lace. The bodice very full all around, escapes in a little puff beneath an embroidered batiste jacket. The lace sleeves of the jacket encase the arm closely to a little above the elbow, where a puff of the silk is gathered into a deep lace cuff. The skirt is appliqued with the lace in flounce effect, over which are laid strappings of the silk. More of the silk strappings are laid on over the hips and from the waist, line upwards on the bodice. A girdle of brown panne satin completes the gown.

Fouldard silk of a dull finish dark navy blue, with a tiny white pin dot, is used for a shirt waist suit. A deep yoke of batiste has strappings of plain navy blue taffeta which radiate from the waist line. They are fastened with fancy buttons.

A change from the more customary colors is a fouldard gown in the violet shades. The dull finish white background is strewn with violet circles. The all-over tucked bodice is fastened at the left with a row of amethyst buttons, and the opening is edged with a strip of Oriental embroidery. The collar is laid in "V" shaped tucking, and the skirt is similarly tucked in yoke effect over the hips. An-

other group of tucks heads the full flounce.

Black satin fouldard, in dull finish, with white dots in graduated sizes, makes a striking gown which needs no trimming but that of its own material. The one here shown has the bodice laid in two-inch pleats which come to a point in front. The skirt is similarly pleated over the hips. The feature of the sleeves is the upward turned tucks in saucer effect at the elbow. The Irish lace collar is the only bit of fancy ornamentation used. The girdle is a narrow line of black ribbon velvet.

More elaborate than this is a gown of white satin fouldard figured in Delft blue. An applique of lace ornaments the bloused front of the bodice, and another applique of lace heads the three flounces that edge the skirt. The collar and the belt are of Delft blue velvet about two shades darker than the blue of the gown's pattern. The belt is of three rows of the velvet, held in place by three small steel buckles placed at regular intervals about the waist.

The last of the group is a very dressy coat suit of the fouldard, in a dull black background having a wavy white figure. The coat in front has elaborate revers which open to show the tucked white chiffon waist beneath. These revers are ornamented with white chiffon rosettes set off with black lace applique. Four large fancy buttons fasten the coat in front. The sleeves are slashed and outlined with the black lace applique. The skirt, finished with two flounces, has the black lace applique set on above these in slashed tab effect. The girdle is of black velvet.



## BEWARE OF THE FLIES AND MOSQUITOES

**T**HE role played by the fly in the transmission of infectious diseases is a discovery of but recent years, which has received ample proof in many instances. The fly contaminates by directly transferring infected material which it deposits upon edibles, subsequently taken into the human system. Disease is the result. Flies should be as rigidly excluded from the sick room as any other form of vermin, and care should be taken to so dispose of all infected material that it will be impossible for flies to come in contact with it.

At the present time we know that the mosquito is the only means of transmission for three most serious diseases—malaria, yellow fever and filariasis; the last, though practically unknown in this part of the world, is a very common and usually fatal disease of the tropics. The causative micro-organism, or parasite, of malaria was discovered by Laveran, a French army surgeon, in Algeria in 1880. The malarial parasites are protozoans, animals, and in the human system they inhabit the red blood corpuscles. Here they grow until they nearly fill the interior of the corpuscle, meanwhile absorbing the red coloring matter of the blood. Just as soon as the parasite has reached its full size, and has destroyed the red blood cell in which it is situated, it begins to divide itself into many different parts. Finally the corpuscle breaks, and these separate parasites are thrown out into the blood, and

then each forces an entrance into another red blood cell, and again begins the cycle of growth.

The chill of malaria takes place when the red blood corpuscles break. When these parasites are removed from the human body they undergo a development entirely different from that which has just been described. Some of them grow larger, while others put out slender arms which separate from the body of the parasite and then join or fuse with those which have grown larger.

It has been definitely proven that it is only in the stomach of the mosquito of the anopheline variety that any further development occurs. Howard has shown that the fused organisms attach themselves to the walls of the stomach of the mosquito, then penetrate the inner walls, and locate themselves just under the outer muscular wall. They then rapidly increase in size until eventually they are five times larger than they were at first, and are now known as "zygotes." Soon clear spaces, called "ectoperitres," surrounded by fine dark lines, appear on the surface, and on examination through a microscope these lines are found to be cells which are known as "blasts."

These cells rapidly increase in size until they entirely fill the "zygote," which then bursts and the "blasts" are admitted into the body of the mosquito. They are very active, and soon penetrate into the tissues of the salivary duct, and thence make their way into the proboscis, or bill, of the mosquito. Then they are discharged with

the saliva into the next warm-blooded animal that the mosquito may bite. They enter the red blood corpuscles, and the cycle of development again begins.

That this is not a theory has been amply proven in many instances, so the old idea that malaria is due to bad air, as its name implies, has been completely contradicted. The most complete proof was furnished in the experiment made by Doctors Sambon and Low, who reported their results in the Journal of Tropical Medicine.

They built a small house in the most malarious portion of the Roman Campagna and lived there during the late fall and early summer of 1900. All the windows were carefully screened, so as to absolutely prevent the entrance of mosquitoes. They took no quinine and they remained in the house from sundown to sunrise. People all around them became ill with malaria, but neither one of the doctors contracted the disease. In order to prove that he might air, which many people believed was a cause of malaria, was not dangerous, their windows were always left open at night, but without bad results.

In order to be absolutely certain that the infection could only be conveyed through insects, some mosquitoes which had been fed on the blood of a person suffering from malaria were sent from Rome to London. A son of Dr. Monson, who had not been in a malarious country for many years, allowed himself to be bitten by the mosquitoes, and in a short

while had a severe attack of the disease.

Credit for the discovery that the mosquito is the only agent in the transmission of yellow fever belongs to Dr. Charles Finlay, who published his first paper in 1881, and whose theories have been absolutely proven by the experiments conducted in Cuba in the fall of 1900 by Drs. Reed, Carroll, Agramonte and Lazear, of the medical corps of the United States army.

Considering the results of their investigations, it is curious to find that the views advanced by Finlay were combated in an article in 1891 by no less an authority than Dr. Sternberg, now surgeon general of the army, and one of the greatest living authorities on the subject. It is to be regretted that Dr. Lazear died of yellow fever while courageously investigating the causes of this disease.

The only variety of mosquito which can transmit yellow fever is scientifically known as "culex fatigans," and it is found in the tropical or sub-tropical regions—or, in other words, only in the "yellow fever belt." For the purposes of their investigation, Dr. Reed and his colleagues established a carefully quarantined camp near the town of Quemados, Cuba. Here five young men, all in good physical condition, allowed themselves, of their own free will, to be bitten by mosquitoes which had previously bitten patients suffering from yellow fever, and they all contracted the disease, and all eventually recovered. Further experiments showed that at least twelve days must elapse from the time the

mosquito bites a yellow fever patient before it can convey the disease to another healthy person. In one case, no result followed the bite of fourteen mosquitoes, which four days previously had bitten a case of yellow fever. Again, seven days later, or eleven days after contamination, the surviving seven of these insects failed to infect an individual. On the seventeenth day after contamination, however, the bite of four of these mosquitoes—all that remained of the original fourteen—was followed by an attack of yellow fever in the person who had been the subject of each of these experiments. As subject of each of these experiments has been applied to the mosquito, the mosquito is the only agent in the transmission of yellow fever. It has been taken from the mosquito's stomach a certain number of days must elapse before the insect is capable of conveying it to man. This period appears to be about twelve days in summer and probably eighteen or more in winter. Further investigation proved that the almost universal theory that yellow fever can be carried by clothing, bedding or merchandise is not true, and that the disease is not conveyed in this manner. It was also shown that a house in which a yellow fever patient has been ill may be said to be infected with this disease only when there are present within it contaminated mosquitoes capable of conveying the parasite of this disease. DR. SOMEBODY.